

Exhibit A

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

RICHARD R. FURSTENAU and
DAVID G. INGBER, on behalf of all
persons similarly situated and on behalf
of the AT&T Long Term Savings Plan
for Management Employees,

Plaintiffs,

v.

AT&T CORPORATION, AT&T
SAVINGS PLAN COMMITTEE,
AT&T INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT
CORPORATION, FIDELITY
MANAGEMENT TRUST
CORPORATION, MICHAEL ARMSTRONG,
KENNETH T. DERR, M. KATHRYN
EICKHOFF, WALTER Y. ELISHA, GEORGE
M.C. FISHER, DONALD V. FITES, RALPH S.
LARSEN, JOHN C. MALONE, DONALD F,
MCHENRY, MICHAEL I. SOVERN,
SANFORD I. WEILL, THOMAS H. WYMAN,
JOHN D. ZEGLIS, HAROLD W.
BURLINGAME, MIRIAN GRADDICK,
LAURENCE C. SEIFERT, HOSSEIN
ESLAMBOLCHI and BARBARA PEDA

Defendants.

Civ. No. 02-5409 (GEB)

MEMORANDUM OPINION

BROWN, District Judge

This matter having been opened to the Court by plaintiff Richard R. Furstenau's motion for class certification¹ pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(1) and (3).

¹ David G. Ingber has voluntarily dismissed his claims. The parties represented to the Court that an Order would be forthcoming. In addition, plaintiff amended the class definition to certify a class only on behalf of participants with interests in the AT&T Stock Fund and deletes

This Court exercises jurisdiction over the instant matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331. For the reasons discussed herein, plaintiff's motion for class certification is granted.

I. BACKGROUND

This case alleges claims for breach of fiduciary duty under ERISA. Plaintiff seeks relief under two separate statutory prongs of ERISA. First, under Count One, plaintiff seeks relief on behalf of himself and on behalf of a class of participants in the AT&T Long Term Investment Plan for Management Employees (the "Plan") pursuant to ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3). Specifically, plaintiff alleges that defendants violated ERISA by "negligently making misrepresentations and negligently failing to disclose material information" regarding AT&T's business performance. Plaintiff's Complaint ¶¶ 2, 3(a). Plaintiff also seeks relief on behalf of the Plan pursuant to ERISA § 502(a)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2). Specifically, plaintiff alleges that defendants improperly "permitt[ed] the Plan to invest Plan assets in the [AT&T Stock Fund and the [AT&T Wireless Fund] when those funds were not prudent investments." Plaintiff's Complaint ¶¶ 2, 3(b).

Plaintiff asserts that the § 502(a)(2) claim is derivative, but that courts have consistently exercised their discretion in certifying a class under this section.² Although § 502(a)(2) is a derivative claim, this Court will proceed to determine whether class certification is proper. *See Piazza v. EBSCO Indus.*, 273 F.3d 1341, 1352 (11th Cir. 2001) (finding that § 502(a)(2) "claims have been allowed to proceed as class actions"); *Kayes v. Pacific Lumber Co.*, 51 F.3d 1449,

any reference to interests in the AT&T Wireless Fund. Plaintiff's Reply at 16.

² In an August 12, 2004 telephone conference call with the Court, defendants also agreed that courts, when faced with a § 502(a)(2) claim, have continued to analyze the claim under Rule 23 to determine whether class certification is proper.

1461-63 (9th Cir. 1995) (allowing § 502(a)(2) claim to be brought as a Rule 23 class); *In re Amsted Indus. Inc. ERISA Litig.*, 263 F. Supp. 2d 1126, 1129 (N.D. Ill. 2003) (finding that § 502(a)(2) claims can be brought as a class). In addition, the Eastern District of Michigan in *Rankin v. Rots*, 220 F.R.D. 511 (E.D. Mich. 2004), recently decided a motion for class certification in which plaintiff was seeking certification under § 502(a)(2) and § 502(a)(3) and the court considered the claims together. This Court finds *Rankin* sufficiently persuasive and adopts its approach.

II. DISCUSSION

In defining class actions, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) initially requires four elements:

(1) the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable, (2) there are questions of law or fact common to the class, (3) the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the representative class, (4) the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a). These requirements, more commonly referred to as numerosity, commonality, typicality, and adequacy of representation, “are meant to assure both that class action treatment is necessary and efficient and that it is fair to the absentees under the particular circumstances.” *Barnes v. American Tobacco Co.*, 161 F.3d 127, 140 (3d Cir. 1998) (quoting *Baby Neal v. Casey*, 43 F.3d 48, 55 (3d Cir. 1994)). Once these four pre-requisites have been established, plaintiffs must also demonstrate compliance with one of the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b). *Baby Neal*, 43 F.3d at 58. The burden is on plaintiffs to demonstrate that all four requisites for Rule 23(a) and at least one part of 23(b), have been met. *Morisky v. Public Service Electric and Gas Co.*, 111 F. Supp. 2d 493, 499 (D.N.J. 2000). In addition, the moving party must identify an appropriate proposed class. *In re School Asbestos Litig.*, 56 F.3d 515, 519 (3d

Cir. 1995). The proposed class must be adequately defined so individual class members are readily identifiable. *Id.* Class certification should not be granted where membership in the class can only be determined by a mini-trial on the merits of each case. *Froman v. Data Transfer Inc.*, 164 F.R.D. 400, 403 (E.D. Pa. 1995). Before certifying a class, courts must undertake “a rigorous analysis” to ensure that the proposed class and the named representatives satisfy each of the prerequisites to class certification. *Morisky*, 111 F. Supp. 2d at 499 (citing *General Tel. Co. v. Falcon*, 457 U.S. 147, 161 (1982)). Moreover, when in doubt as to whether to certify a class action, the district court should err in favor of allowing a class. *Eisenberg v. Gagnon*, 766 F.2d 770, 785 (3d Cir. 1985).

A. Rule 23(a) Requirements

1. Numerosity

Rule 23(a) requires that the class be “so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1). The exact size of a class need not be known, plaintiffs must only show that the proposed class is sufficiently large to meet the numerosity requirements. *Collier v. Montgomery County Housing Auth.*, 192 F.R.D. 176, 182 (E.D. Pa. 2000). Here, plaintiff asserts that there are potentially thousands of members in the proposed class. Plaintiff’s Brief at 10. Defendants do not contest that plaintiff has met this prerequisite to class certification. Defendants’ Brief at 8.

2. Commonality

Rule 23(a)(2) does not require that all issues presented be common, only that common questions exist. *Id.* This requirement can be satisfied if the named defendants “share at least one question of fact or law with the grievances of the prospective class.” *Baby Neal*, 43 F.3d at 56.

There is no requirement that all putative class members share identical claims, and because this requirement may be satisfied by a single common issue, it is easily met. *See id.* Further, putative class members may assert “a single common complaint even if they have not all suffered actual injury; demonstrating that all class members are *subject* to the same harm will suffice.” *Id.* (emphasis in original).

Defendants argue that there is no commonality here because resolution of Count One, the misrepresentation claim, is dependent upon factual determinations of reliance and materiality that will differ for each and every class member. Defendants’ Brief at 9. Defendants further assert that commonality is lacking under Count Two because the Court would have to determine that under § 404(c) each individual did not exercise their own independent control over their own individual plan assets and that lost opportunity damages need to be determined on an individual basis. *Id.* at 12-13. Plaintiff asserts that individual reliance is not a part of his imprudent investor and non-disclosure claims and only one part of his claims involves misrepresentation. Plaintiff’s Reply at 4-5. Plaintiff further contends that courts, in breach of fiduciary duty cases involving imprudent investments, courts have still found commonality even though there is a potential issue of reliance. *Id.* at 5. Plaintiff also argues that he is not claiming anything relating to 404 (c) on an individualized basis. *Id.* at 5-6.

Pursuant to *Baby Neal*, in order to meet the commonality requirement, plaintiff only needs to show one common question of law or fact with the proposed class. As noted above, this standard is easily met. *Id.* Here, there are several common questions of law or fact: (1) whether the defendants were fiduciaries of the Plan and/or the Participants; (2) whether the defendants breached their duties; (3) whether the Plan and the Participants were injured by such breaches;

and (4) whether the class is entitled to damages and injunctive relief. Thus, plaintiffs have easily met the commonality standard as set forth by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals (“Third Circuit”).

Moreover, district courts in this circuit have agreed with the proposition that individual reliance does not defeat commonality. *See e.g. Kolar v. Rite Aid Corp.*, No. Civ. A. 01-1229, 2003 WL 1257272 (E.D. Pa. Mar. 11, 2003); *In re Ikon Office Solutions, Inc.*, 191 F.R.D. 457 (E.D. Pa. 2000); *Feret v. Corestates Financial Corp.*, 1998 WL 512933, *8-9 (E.D. Pa. 1998). This is not a situation where individual communications are alleged, rather the same communication was alleged for each individual. As to defendants’ alleged individual defenses- individual control over investment plan and lost opportunity damages- this Court finds defendants’ arguments unpersuasive. While these individual issues may exist, “only one common question of law or fact must exist to satisfy the commonality requirement of Rule 23.” *Rankin*, 220 F.R.D. at 518 (quoting *In re Ikon Office Solutions, Inc.*, 191 F.R.D. 457, 464 (E.D. Pa. 2000)). As noted above, there are several common questions of law or fact.

3. Typicality

_____The typicality inquiry is designed to assess whether the action can be efficiently pursued as a class and whether the named parties are adequately aligned with the interests of the class. *See id.* at 57. The typicality requirement is “intended to preclude certification of those cases where the legal theories of the named plaintiffs potentially conflict with those of the absentees.” *Id.* Typicality looks to whether the claim of the proposed class “arises from the same events or practice or course of conduct that gives rise to the claims of the class members, and if it is based on the same legal theory.” *Liberty Lincoln Mercury, Inc.*, 149 F.R.D. at 77 (quotation omitted).

It is important to not to confuse “typical” with “identical,” because “even atypical elements of a claim may often be adequately treated by judicial severance, or the use of subclasses or other separate treatment of individual issues.” *Id.* Factual differences among the proposed class members will not defeat certification. *See Baby Neal*, 43 F.3d at 56.

Here, plaintiff asserts that his claims and those of each class member are based on the same legal theory that the defendants breached their ERISA fiduciary duties with regard to investments of Plan assets in the AT&T Stock Fund. Plaintiff’s Brief at 13. Defendants assert that because plaintiff is subject to unique defenses (same as asserted in the commonality section) that the typicality requirement is not met. Defendants’ Brief at 15. However, this Court finds that the typicality requirement is met. Here, plaintiff’s claims are typical because he still has to prove the common issues noted above of whether defendants were fiduciaries and whether they breached their fiduciary duties. *See also McHenry v. Bell Atlantic Corp.*, 22 Employee Benefits Cas. 1849, 1998 WL 512942, *4 (E.D. Pa. Aug. 19, 1998) (finding typicality where defendants’ alleged imprudent management of savings plan accounts in violation of their fiduciary duties under ERISA deprived plaintiffs and class members alike of “substantial investment earnings on their retirement savings account”). Thus, the typicality requirement is met.

4. Adequacy of Representation

The adequacy of representation requirement tests the qualifications of counsel to represent the class, and serves to uncover conflicts of interest between named parties and the class they seek to represent. *See Barnes*, 161 F.3d at 141. In defining what constitutes “fair and adequate representation,” the Third Circuit has stated that “[a]dequate class representation depends on two factors: a) the plaintiff’s attorney must be qualified, experienced, and generally

able to conduct the proposed litigation³ and b) the plaintiff must not have interests antagonistic to those of the class.” *Wetzel v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co.*, 508 F.2d 239, 247 (3d Cir.), *cert. denied*, 421 U.S. 1011 (1975). This requirement serves to “determine that the putative named plaintiff has the ability and the incentive to represent the claims of the class vigorously, that he or she has obtained adequate counsel, and that there is no conflict between the individual’s claims and those asserted on behalf of the class.” *Hassine*, 846 F.2d at 179 (citing *General Telephone Co.*, 457 U.S. at 157 n.13).

Here, plaintiff meets the requirements of adequacy as noted above in the typicality requirement. Defendants again argue that plaintiff would be subject to unique defenses and therefore plaintiff would not be an adequate representative. Defendants’ Brief at 16-17. However, as noted earlier, plaintiff still has to prove the common issues to the proposed class and thus is adequate.

B. Rule 23(b)(1) Requirements

After establishing the requirements of Rule 23(a), plaintiff must also show that the proposed class meets at least one subsection of Rule 23(b). Plaintiff first argues that Rule 23(b)(1) is satisfied. Under Rule 23(b)(1), certification is proper if separate actions by individual class members would risk establishing “incompatible standards of conduct for the party opposing the class, or would “as a practical matter be dispositive of the interests of the other members.” Here, plaintiff has met the requirements of Rule 23(b)(1). Plaintiff seeks plan-wide relief, where success necessarily results in plan-wide relief and failure to prove breach of fiduciary duty would necessarily preclude actions by other plan participants. If this Court did not certify the class, then

³ Defendants do not contest the adequacy of plaintiff’s counsel.

defendants would be exposed to multiple lawsuits and risk inconsistent decisions. This Court is sufficiently persuaded by the court in *Rankin* which stated,

[a]lthough there may be factual differences as to whether, in the case of voluntary employee contributions, a class member relied on any alleged misrepresentations, the alleged misrepresentations are alleged to have been made to the entire class of participants. This is not a case where defendants are alleged to have had individualized communications with a participant.

Rankin, 2004 WL 831124 * 10. The same holds true here.⁴

C. Time Period and Definition of the Class

_____ Defendants argue that the time period of the class should be changed from September 15, 1999 through December 28, 2000 to December 6, 1999 through May 1, 2000. Defendants' Brief at 25. However, it appears that defendants are confusing this ERISA case with a securities case. In the securities context, the class period is determined by the date of an alleged misrepresentation and the subsequent corrective disclosure. However, in an ERISA case, the class period for breach of fiduciary duty claims based on imprudent investments is determined by the time period during which such investments were in fact imprudent. Thus, plaintiff's class period will remain unchanged.

Finally, defendants argue that the class should be limited to purchasers of the AT&T Stock Fund, excluding those that merely held the Fund during the class period. However, defendants again argue in the securities context only. ERISA does not place any "holder claim" limitation on the scope of liability of fiduciaries. *See Ikon*, 191 F.R.D. at 463-465. Thus,

⁴ Because this Court has found that plaintiff met the requirements for Rule 23(b)(1), there is no need to address plaintiff's contentions regarding Rule 23(b)(3).

plaintiff's class of participants will remain the same.⁵

⁵ This Court also does not find persuasive defendants' argument that a retention conflict would ensure if the class is certified. Defendants assert that the conflict pits Participants in the plan who do not wish to liquidate their investments in the AT&T Stock Fund against those that do. However, this Court disagrees. The Third Circuit has peripherally confronted the retention issue in noting that district courts must be cognizant of the potential for conflict between the two types of plaintiffs. *See In re Cendant Corp. Litig.*, 264 F.3d 201, 244 n. 25 (3d Cir. 2001). As a general matter, the Third Circuit noted that Congress has implicitly rejected the potential conflict between plaintiffs that still hold equity and those that do not. *See id.* at 243. Thus, this Court does not find a potential retention conflict such that would defeat the class certification. In addition, although there is no basis for defining sub-classes at this time, this Court will not hesitate to exercise its discretion to re-define the class at a later time if it becomes necessary.

III. CONCLUSION

Therefore, for the reasons expressed herein, plaintiff's motion for class certification is granted. An appropriate form of order is filed herewith.

S/Garrett E. Brown, Jr.
GARRETT E. BROWN, JR., U.S.D.J.

